B. List of manufactured commodities imported from outside, for which raw materials are available is the State;

C. List of imported commodities, for which raw materials are exported from the State;

D. Utilisation of waste products, or of bye-products of existing industries, in the State;

E. Co-operative production and co-operative distribution (including sale and purchase), measures for starting them, in reference to agriculture in Mysore.

5. *Sufficiency or insufficiency of banking facilities.*

A. The question of land Mortgage Banks and Industrial Banks.

6. *Nature and extent of State aid for the development of trade in the State.*

A. The question of Cartels and Associations of producers and consumers for starting new industries, and a list of industries for which cartels are feasible;

B. List of industries for which State aid in some or other is desirable at the present stage;

C. Industrial Bureau and Exhibitions.

Many of these questions have been already discussed at length in the Economic Conference as well as in the Agricultural and Industries and Commerce Boards. Government, however, desire to refer the main question together with the special problems indicated above, to the Agricultural and Industries and Commerce Boards in so far as they are within their scope, for their consideration and suggestions before further action is taken in the matter of obtaining expert advice on the technical aspects of the case. The Departments of Agriculture and Industries and Commerce will be requested to afford the Boards all the facilities required by them in formulating their recommendations for the orders of Government.

K. V. ANANTARAMAN,
Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.

Rules under Large Landed Estates Scheme.

READ—

Government Order No. R. 4009-21—L. R. 522-13-5, dated 1st December 1914, sanctioning the Scheme of Large Landed Estates and laying down rules for their grant.

2. Government Order No. R. 4855-63—L. R. 17-21-21, dated the 17th March 1922, directing that darkhasts under the ordinary rules for lands selected for disposal as Large Landed Estates should not be rejected, but disposed of on merits.

3. Representative Assembly Subject No. 31 of October 1922, suggesting certain changes in the rules for the disposal of applications for Large Landed Estates.

4. Correspondence ending with letter No. C. 2672—22-23, dated the 6th March 1924, from the Revenue Commissioner, furnishing his opinion in the matter.

5. Correspondence ending with Memo No. C. Per. Hc. 44-2, dated the 13th May 1924, from the Revenue Commissioner in Mysore, forwarding a copy of his review on the disposal of applications for lands under the Large Landed Estates Scheme during the half-year ending 31st December 1923, together with a consolidated statement

ORDER NO. R. 3506-14—L. R. 261-22-16, DATED 9TH DECEMBER 1924.

In Government Order No. R. 4009-21—L. R. 522-13-5, dated the 1st December 1914, Government sanctioned a Scheme for the creation of Large Landed Estates, and issued rules relating to the grant of lands for such estates. The Scheme has been working for nearly 9½ years. It is seen from the progress report for the half-year ending 31st December 1923, that from the commencement of the Scheme up to the end of December 1923, 2,781 blocks were notified for disposal, that 395 applications were received and that only 24 of them were sanctioned. Of the remaining applications, 285 were rejected and 86 are reported to be pending. The number of applications received during the half-year ending December 1923 was 89, of which only 3 were disposed of. It is evident that the working of the Scheme has not at all been satisfactory and that the progress

achieved so far is very little. The number of applications received is considerably less than the number of blocks notified which is probably due to the fact that many of the blocks are not quite suited for the purpose. The disposal of the applications received has been very slow and unsatisfactory.

2. At the Session of the Representative Assembly held in October 1922, Messrs. D. S. Mallappa and Chikka Thimme Gowda, Members from Tiptur Taluk, suggested that in disposing of applications for Large Landed Estates, preference should be given to the first applicant, that Government should not allow these lands to be auctioned, that the lands should not be sub-divided into small numbers, that these lands should invariably be given to those who wish to utilise them for experimental purposes, and that date groves should also be given for Large Landed Estates.

3. As regards the grant of the land to the first applicant, the Revenue Commissioner states that the Deputy Commissioners of Districts (except that of Kolar) recommend that the present rule that the blocks should be auctioned when there are several applicants, may stand. Government have reason to believe that many *bona fide* applicants fail to get lands under this scheme at auctions and that often some one individual, out of private animosity or other cause, puts in a second application to deprive the original applicant of the land. Under existing rules the grants have been practically grants according to the ordinary darkhast rules. With a view to improve the working of the scheme, Government direct that the first applicant for a block should invariably be preferred, though there may be subsequent applicants, provided the Government are satisfied about his *bona fides* and his financial resources to invest the necessary capital for the development of the land. When, however, the first applicant does not satisfy these conditions, Government may select any amongst the later applicants who fulfils these conditions. The market value of the land as ascertained by local enquiry with reference to the demand for such lands and the prices obtaining therefor in the locality, should be recovered from the grantee, unless Government exempt him from the payment of any portion or of the whole of it, for any special reason to be mentioned in the order sanctioning the grant. The other conditions already prescribed should remain in force.

4. Government are also pleased to direct that in the case of wet and garden lands the minimum limit for an estate may be reduced from 50 to 25 acres, the limit in the case of dry lands remaining at 50 acres as at present.

5. With a view to prevent the division of the estates as a result of revenue or private sale, Government further direct that when a block granted under the Scheme consists of more than one Survey number, they should be consolidated and formed into a single Survey number, so that the estate may be treated as a single entity in the revenue records.

6. Government are also pleased to direct that Rule 15 of the Rules laid down in the order of December 1914 that the alienations of the blocks cannot be permitted before full assessment is paid, should be strictly enforced. The paragraph in the Annual Administration Report of the Revenue Department *re* the Large Landed Estates should hereafter furnish information about the progress of the working of all the estates under the scheme in detail.

7. Government direct that in the disposal of lands for cultivation—whether those already assessed or those newly thrown open for cultivation out of the Amrut Mahal kavals, date groves, etc., preference should be given to applications under the Large Landed Estates Scheme over those under the ordinary darkhast rules, and that these applications should be *strictly* disposed of *within* a maximum period of three months, to save loss of revenue to Government.

8. In regard to the twenty-four applications that have been sanctioned up to date, the Revenue Commissioner is requested to submit within three months a report giving the following information in respect of each grant.—

(1) Date of sanction of the grant by Government, date on which the land was *actually* put in possession of the grantee.

(2) Name of original grantee; in case the block has since changed hands, name of present occupant and how and when he got possession of it.

(3) Particulars of land—

District. Taluk. Village. Description (Dry, Wet and Garden) Extent and Assessment.

(4) Whether the whole of the block is owned by a single individual; or if there has been any partition or division of the lands since they were first granted.

(5) Capital expenditure, if any, incurred on the improvement of the land, with particulars thereof.

(6) Whether the whole, and if not, what portion, of the lands has been brought under cultivation; present condition of the lands.

(7) *Remarks.*—Reference may be made to improved methods or implements used in the cultivation of the land.

K. V. ANANTARAMAN,
Secy. to Govt., Rev. Dept.

Loans for Sericultural Improvement.

READ—

The marginally noted Government Orders relating to the grant of loans, etc., in connection with the improvement of Sericulture in the State.

1. No. 4524-37—A. & E. 50-18-18, dated 27th November 1918.
2. No. 2592-604—A. & E. 198-19-4, dated 9th September 1920.
3. No. 7880-1—A. & E. 145-20-2, dated 19th February 1921.

2. Letter No. R. O. C. 153 A of 1924-25, dated 28th August 1924, from the Director of Agriculture reporting that the rules issued with the above orders require revision for reasons given and proposing that the present powers of the Superintendent of Sericulture and of the Director of Agriculture, to grant loans up to Rs. 500 and 1,000 respectively to private graineurs be extended to all Sericultural loans, and that the sum of Rs. 8,000 provided in the current year's budget under "Sericultural Loans" be reserved for operation by the Superintendent of Sericulture and the Director of Agriculture.

ORDER No. I. C. 3943-53—A. & E. 97-24-2, DATED 10TH DECEMBER 1924.

The officers who may grant sericultural loans according to the Government Orders read above and the powers confirmed on them are as noted below:—

(a) Loans for general sericultural improvement.—

Sanctioning authority.	*Powers of sanction.*
Amildar	Not exceeding Rs. 100
Sub-Divisional Assistant Commissioners ...	Do 250
Superintendent of Sericulture	
Deputy Commissioner	Do 500

All loan applications for sums above Rs. 500 should come up to Government.

(b) Loans for constructing or developing private grainages.

Superintendent of Sericulture ...	Up to Rs. 500 (This power was sanctioned for one year from 1st October 1920 in the Government Order of 9th September 1920 read above.
Director of Agriculture ...	Up to Rs. 1,000.

2. As the existing rules for granting loans for general sericultural improvement were issued in 1918, prior to the transfer of the Sericultural Department to the control of the Director of Agriculture, the latter officer does not find a place among the officers empowered to grant such loans. The Director of Agriculture recommends that the powers of granting loans up to Rs. 500 and Rs. 1,000 to private graineurs vested in the Superintendent of Sericulture and the Director of Agriculture respectively may be extended to all kinds of sericultural loans and that the entire sum of Rs. 8,000 provided in the current year's budget under sericultural loans may be reserved for operation by the Superintendent of Sericulture and the Director of Agriculture. Government are of opinion that the withdrawal of the powers of granting loans vested in Revenue Officers (in Notification No. 4539, dated 27th November 1918, issued with the Government Order of 27th November 1918 read above) and the extension of the powers of the Superintendent of Sericulture and the Director of Agriculture as proposed by the latter officer would result in the speedier disposal of applications for the grant of sericultural loans. The aforesaid powers of granting sericultural loans, vested in Revenue Officers, are accordingly withdrawn and the Superintendent of Sericulture and the Director of Agriculture are empowered to grant sericultural loans of all kinds up to Rs. 500 and Rs. 1,000 respectively.